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THE WEATHER—PARIS: Friday, fair. Temp. 54 (46-58). Saturday, fair. Temp. 55 (48-61). Sunday, fair, some clouds. CHANNEL: Night, foggy. Temp. 52 (44-58). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 34 (24-38). Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 34 (24-32).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMING PAGE

Australia	12.5	Kenya	85.5
Belgium	35.0	Lebanon	41.2
Denmark	35.0	Luxembourg	20.0
Egypt	22.0	Morocco	25.0
France	22.0	Netherlands	15.0
Germany	22.0	Nigeria	60.0
Greece	22.0	Portugal	30.0
India	100.0	Spain	40.0
Iran	100.0	Sweden	27.5
Italy	100.0	Switzerland	17.0
Japan	100.0	Turkey	27.0
South Africa	100.0	U.S. Military (Eur.)	30.0
U.S. Military (Asia)	100.0	Yugoslavia	17.0



President Carter and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at Omaha Beach, one of the main targets of the invading Allied forces on D-Day, June 6, 1944.

## New Settlements Begun by Israelis In Eastern Sinai

TEL AVIV, Jan. 5 (UPI)—Israel is breaking ground for eight new settlements in the Sinai despite the government's proposal to withdraw from the territory as part of a peace agreement, officials said today. In an operation financed by the Jewish National Fund, bulldozer operators started working at the sites, between Yamit and El Arish, earlier this week, the officials said. "Whatever the final decision results from Cabinet decisions," fund chairman Moshe Rivlin told newsmen. He declined to comment further. [From Washington, Reuters reported that the United States today asked Israel to clarify reports that it was expanding settlements in occupied Arab lands—a move that, in the U.S. view, would violate international law.]

State Department spokesman Tom Reston said that the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv had been instructed "to find out what is going on." Mr. Reston told newsmen that U.S. policy remains that Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories violate international law.

Reports on Israeli government television and in the newspaper Haaretz said that the Israeli pullback proposals of Prime Minister Menachem Begin call for Sinai peninsula's easternmost section—the site of the new settlements—to come under UN control. "The Egyptian Army would remain west of the Gidi and Mitla Passes in the center of the peninsula and there would be a limited-forces zone between the eastern and western sectors, the reports said.

The ground-breaking operation of the JNF, an organ of the World Zionist Organization, is just west of the Gaza Strip, about 75 miles southwest of Tel Aviv.

The project is apparently part of a program of settlement authorities to install thousands of families in the Sinai and on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan to strengthen the Jewish presence despite proposed changes in the status of the territories.

In addition to yielding control of the Sinai, Mr. Begin proposed, at his recent summit conference with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, giving self-rule to the 1.1 million residents of the West Bank and Gaza while maintaining an Israeli military presence in those areas.

The United States is said to be trying to put together a bloc of moderate Arab and Moslem states to push for an eventual transition to self-determination for the areas' inhabitants, most of whom are Arabs.

But sources in Jerusalem said that the Israeli government is not now willing to make further concessions.

They said they were encouraged that President Carter referred

### A Top Aide Quits Begin; Protest Seen

TEL AVIV, Jan. 5 (UPI)—One of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's top lieutenants today quit his job as Mr. Begin's adviser on overseas information in an apparent protest over Israel's peace plans.

Officially Shmuel Katz, 63, charged he has been obstructed in carrying out his duties, a reference to a long-standing dispute between him and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan over the handling of Israel's information efforts abroad.

But other sources said Mr. Katz, a hardliner and an old comrade-in-arms of Mr. Begin's in the pre-independence Irgun underground movement, opposes the Israeli peace proposals as outlined to Egypt and the United States. A source said Mr. Katz may now seek nomination as minister without portfolio in Mr. Begin's cabinet, so as "to change things from within."

yesterday to the right of the Palestinians to participate in determining their future, as opposed to self-determination.

Other sources said they were encouraged that President Sadat declared his views to be identical with Mr. Carter's.

They said that Israel is interested in having bona-fide representatives of the population of the occupied territories take part in negotiations.

While Washington seems to be pushing for a link of the territories with Jordan, Mr. Begin's top aides would rather leave that question open because of their own dedication to maintaining control of all the biblical land of Israel, the sources said.

Press reports said that the proposal to step up settlement efforts had caused a split among Mr. Begin's coalition partners in recent Cabinet meetings, with members of the Democratic Movement for Change arguing against the timing.

The DMC campaigned on a platform of territorial concessions for peace on the West Bank as well as in the Sinai, while Mr. Begin, after his election last May, declared the West Bank liberated territory.

U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis today briefed Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan on President Carter's talk with President Sadat in Aswan yesterday.

"I gave the Prime Minister a report from President Carter on what went on in the recent trip," Mr. Lewis told newsmen afterward.

Mr. Dayan made no comment on leaving Mr. Begin's office.

## Socialists Clear New Soares Effort To Form Cabinet

LISBON, Jan. 5 (UPI)—The Socialist party's ruling secretariat today gave Prime Minister-designate Mario Soares the power to form a coalition government with Portugal's other minority parties, Socialist sources said.

A party spokesman confirmed that the secretariat met and passed the motion, but said details would not be announced until after a meeting Sunday of the party's 140-member National Committee.

The sources said that the motion passed by the 41-member secretariat called for the Socialists to retain control of the new government while allowing "personalities" from other parties to serve in it. Previously, the Socialists have maintained that these candidates would have to resign from their respective parties and serve under Mr. Soares as independents.

Portugal has been without a government since Mr. Soares' minority Socialist cabinet was ousted in a legislative no-confidence vote last month.

## Carter, Giscard Visit Omaha Beach, Pay Homage to Allied D-Day Dead

OMAHA BEACH, Jan. 5 (AP)—In biting, damp cold under lowering clouds, President Carter paid homage today to the thousands of Allied soldiers who died in the D-Day invasion of Normandy.

Saluting "a site of tragedy, of heroism," President Carter and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and their wives gazed over Omaha Beach, where 2,000 Allied soldiers were killed on June 6, 1944.

The two Presidents walked atop the grass-covered duff, as the surf—calm, unlike the rough seas of D-Day—rolled up the beach 130 feet below.

"We are determined with our Allies that Europe's freedom will never again be in danger," Mr. Carter said during a brief ceremony. "We are proud of what we have done together. We are sure our friendship shall be everlasting."

"Those Who Fell"  
Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told the crowd: "All this France remembers. She expresses her gratitude for all those who fell for her freedom, to their families and to all their friends."

It was a day of symbolism, as the two Presidents walked through the American Cemetery of Normandy, where 9,386 soldiers are buried beneath row upon row of white crosses and occasional Jewish stars of David. Mr. Carter is the only U.S. President to visit the cemetery while in office.

Later, they met privately on a train en route back to Paris. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was assured by Mr. Carter during the trip that European security interests will be safeguarded in any strategic arms restrictions agreement with the Soviet Union. White House spokesman Jody Powell said.

The American stars and stripes and the French tricolor were in evidence whenever the two leaders went, on foot through the cemetery and then, by car, through French towns where some of the toughest battles of World War II took place.

Liberated Town  
They boarded the train in the town of Bayeux, five miles from the coast, the first major town liberated by the Allied troops.

In Bayeux, looking over a sea of faces on a plaza in front of the beige stone and concrete city hall, President Carter declared: "During the dark days of the occupation, you never lost your commitment to liberty and to complete freedom."

He said the 200,000 U.S. troops stationed in Europe are "equally dedicated to the principle of freedom."

Mr. Carter and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing went from Paris to Normandy in separate helicopters.

Before leaving Paris, Mr. Carter met with Emile van Lennep, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

He told Mr. van Lennep: "I think we hold to and meet very closely the goals that we've set for ourselves—the rate of expansion, the decrease in the unemployment rate, and with a level of inflation that won't increase."

The helicopter ride to the American Cemetery took Mr. Carter over some of the beaches

in Allied history: Omaha, Juno, Gold and Sword.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing laid wreaths at the cemetery's memorial statue in front of stone pillars topped by stone engraved with the inscription: "This embattled shore, portal of freedom, shall be forever hallowed by the ideals, valor, and sacrifice of our fellow countrymen."

### Dollar's Value Rises Sharply

LONDON, Jan. 5 (REUTERS)—The dollar rose sharply in Europe today following yesterday's statement in Washington that the United States will intervene actively to support its currency.

However, some bankers fear the dollar's rebound may be only temporary. Story page 7.



Chilean President Augusto Pinochet addressing a rally after his referendum victory.

### He Bars New Elections for 10 Years

## 75% Support Pinochet in Chile Plebiscite

SANTIAGO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Chileans gave President Augusto Pinochet a resounding victory yesterday in the referendum he called to strengthen his position against domestic and foreign critics of his military regime.

The Interior Ministry said that with more than 5.3 million ballots counted—virtually all of those cast—75 per cent said "yes" and 20.4 per cent "no," with 4.6 per cent blank. Only 2 per cent of polling places had not yet reported, the ministry spokesman said.

President Pinochet said at a public rally last night that there will be "no more elections or referendums or consultations" for 10 years following the Chileans' vote that they support his "defense of the dignity of Chile and reaffirm the legitimacy of the government."

The 62-year-old army general, who with other military rightists toppled the Marxist regime of

Salvador Allende in September, 1973, also said that Chile is now closed to UN probes wanting to investigate the human-rights situation in this country.

[Reuters reported that Gen.

### Marcos Says Aquino Rejects Amnesty Offer

MANILA, Jan. 5 (Reuters)—Former opposition Sen. Benigno Aquino, sentenced to death by a Philippine military tribunal in November, has turned down offers of amnesty and pardon, President Ferdinand Marcos said here today.

A presidential spokesman said Mr. Marcos made the statement to a U.S. congressional delegation. Mr. Aquino was convicted of murder, illegal possession of firearms and subversion, but the President has had his trial repeated.

Pinochet said today, however, that he would allow a UN team to make an "on-the-spot" and "objective" investigation of alleged human-rights violations in Chile. He said he had signed a letter to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim saying that a UN inquiry committee could come to Chile "provided it agrees to work under objective norms."

Reuters noted that it was a reversal of the statement he made to the victory rally last night. "We will go forward together, without problems," the President told cheering, flag-waving supporters at the torch-lit rally outside government headquarters. "There will be no more elections or voting or consultations," he declared.

The junta's endorsement yesterday surpassed the 70-percent favorable vote foreseen after a pre-election opinion poll.

The referendum was opposed by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Ecevit Takes Premiership, Picks Cabinet

ANKARA, Jan. 5 (UPI)—Bulent Ecevit took over as Turkey's Premier today after the endorsement of his coalition Cabinet by President Fahri Kocuturk.

Mr. Ecevit, 52, replaces conservative Suleyman Demirel, whose rightist coalition government was ousted after losing a recent parliamentary vote of confidence.

It is the third time Mr. Ecevit has served as Premier. In Mr. Ecevit's 35-member Cabinet, his Republican People's party holds 22 portfolios and defectors from Mr. Demirel's Justice party have 10 posts. The remaining three posts went to members of splinter parties.

### 2 New Portfolios

The government included two new portfolios—the Ministry of Local Administration, which will oversee problems in municipalities, and the Ministry of Management, which will control state economic enterprises. Political observers attributed the large Cabinet to Mr. Ecevit's efforts to accommodate Justice party defectors who joined forces with Mr. Ecevit's Republicans, splinter party deputies and independents to bring down the Demirel government.

Mr. Ecevit, named as foreign minister Gunduz Okcan, a professor of international law who was one of the top negotiators at the Cyprus talks following Turkey's invasion of the island in 1974.

Former Air Force Gen. Irfan Oksaydilitas was named interior minister, and has the tough task of reducing factional violence in which more than 300 persons have been killed during the last three years.

The new defense minister is Easan Esat Isik, a career diplomat who once served as Turkey's envoy to Moscow.

Mr. Demirel, who has ruled Turkey for 9 of the last 12 years, handed in his resignation New Year's Eve.

In a television interview yesterday, Mr. Ecevit pledged to work to solve the Cyprus problem, improve Turkey's economic situation and curb political violence within the country.



President Carter laying a wreath at one of the graves of dead Americans at the cemetery near Omaha Beach.

## U.K. Firemen's Leaders Back End to Strike, 10% Pay Rise

LONDON, Jan. 5 (UPI)—Leaders of Britain's 36,000 striking firefighters decided today to recommend ending their eight-week walkout and accepting an immediate 10-per-cent pay raise, only a third of the amount they had demanded.

The Fire Brigades Union's Executive Council voted 12-4 to recall their national delegates' conference next week. Only the conference is empowered to end the strike.

A member of the executive said there was no further hope that the government would go beyond its final offer of an immediate 10-per-cent raise and a promise of more later this year and in 1979.

The decision to recommend an end to the strike came after three days of talks with government officials.

The government's offer would bring the firefighters' average wage up to £100 (£180) by November, 1979. It would cut working hours from 48 to 42 hours a week, starting this November.

Five persons died today in a south London house fire, the worst tragedy since the strike began Nov. 14.

The victims included a 19-year-old mother and her 18-month-old son. The woman's parents and a younger sister also died in the fire.

### Adding Business, Without Revenue Loss

## Low Transatlantic Fares a Boon, BA Says

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (WP)—A senior executive of British Airways confirmed yesterday that the new low air fares between New York and London have added new passengers to the transatlantic market, without diverting others from the higher-fare service.

"The evidence at the moment—if we are talking about our own scheduled service—is that quite a bit of the market is new," Roy Watts, BA's director of finance and planning, said.

BA and the other airlines providing New York-London service, responded to the introduction of Laker Airways' low-cost, no-reservations Skytrain service in September with three kinds of lowfare offerings of their own. At the time, officials of some airlines complained that the new fares most likely would divert passengers from the carriers' costlier accommodations.

Mr. Watts said yesterday that

there is little evidence that such a switch has occurred, although he acknowledged that some observers feel there might be more diversion from the charter airlines. "Certainly we couldn't claim at the moment that we have diversion," he said. In October and November, for instance, he said BA carried "rather more passengers" over the North Atlantic than usual for those months and "large numbers of stand-by traffic (one form of low fare)."

### No Major Changes

Mr. Watts said he expects BA to continue to offer the entire package of low fares after their initial expiration in March, although the price levels could change a bit. "I don't see the scene changing the next year," he said. "The fares are here and they appear to be successful."

Mr. Watts also disclosed that British Airways is looking into the possibility of instituting shuttle service—patterned after Eastern Airlines' shuttle between

Washington and New York—into its operations between London and Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam and Dublin.

BA is talking with its major competitors on those routes because a formula would have to be worked out for the carriers of the different countries on each route to run the shuttle jointly, Mr. Watts said. They also would have to develop a different philosophy—seeking to identify customers with a destination, not a carrier. "You wouldn't fly British Airways or Air France; you'd fly to Paris," he said.

Mr. Watts also said: "BA is in the market this year for 30 planes, each seating about 130 persons. In the running are planes of the Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp., two U.S. firms."

A Concorde flights between New York and London were 90 to 92 per cent full before Christmas, while the Washington-London Concorde flights fell off to about 60-to-65-per-cent full.



## After Mideast Statement

## Egypt Pleased Though Wary At Carter's Careful Words

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Jan. 5 (NYT).—Egyptian and Arab officials evaluating the outcome of President Carter's brief visit to the Middle East today expressed satisfaction with his declarations but considerable doubt about the chances of an effective follow-up.

Mr. Carter conferred in Tehran with King Hussein of Jordan, visited Saudi Arabia and held a brief meeting with President Anwar Sadat in Aswan.

Before leaving Aswan yesterday he read a carefully prepared statement in which he pleased the Egyptians and other moderate Arabs on two points:

• He endorsed the Egyptian view that "certain principles" must be observed before a comprehensive peace can be achieved.

• He listed the Palestinians' right to "participate in the determination of their own future" as one of these principles along with the establishment of "normal relations" between Israel and the Arabs and with Israel withdrawal from territories occupied in 1967.

Words Praised

Mr. Carter's words were praised today in the government-controlled Egyptian newspapers. Editorial writers concluded that the United States was now committed to an effort to persuade Israel to accept a declaration of principles which it has rejected in the past.

Al-Ahram, Cairo's leading daily, reported that Mr. Carter and Mr. Sadat had agreed on "many details" of such a declaration to be submitted to the meeting of Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. foreign ministers in Jerusalem Jan. 15.

The newspaper reported that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance would attend the Jerusalem meetings until agreement with the Israelis on this declaration had been reached. Or, if agreement could not be accomplished in a

few sessions, Mr. Vance would start to "shuttle" between the two countries to overcome the differences, the newspaper said.

Such expectations of a new direct involvement by the United States in the Middle East peace-making process are shared by a good many ordinary Egyptians.

Officials Skeptical

The prevailing reaction among Egyptian officials and Arab diplomats by contrast was one of skepticism.

A responsible official compared Mr. Carter's statement in Aswan with earlier, different declarations made by the President, and asked: "Why should we think that the latest statement reflects American policy and the others didn't?"

Diplomats from other Arab countries also echoed this view, and questioned the depth of the administration's commitment to the principles enunciated by Mr. Carter.

An Arab diplomat noted that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin categorically rejected the principle of self-determination for the West Bank Palestinians in a public statement only a few hours after President Carter spoke in Aswan.

The diplomat noted that Mr. Begin spoke after he had received a phone call from Mr. Carter. "It doesn't look as if Carter is willing or able to influence Begin," the diplomat said.

The continuing skepticism about Washington's ability, or willingness, to influence basic Israeli attitudes appeared to be due in part to a new awareness that President Sadat's initiative can succeed only if it has the full backing of the United States.

At the start of the direct negotiations between Egypt and Israel last month, many officials here felt that it was no longer true that the "United States held 99 per cent of the cards" as Mr. Sadat had said in the past. The feeling was that the Egyptians and the Israelis between them had taken the cards into their own hands.

Today the prevailing and, to many frustrating, feeling again is in the words of an Egyptian analyst, that "Washington has the keys."



Mrs. Rosalynn Carter with Mrs. Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing during the wreath-laying ceremonies yesterday at the American military cemetery near Omaha Beach.

## Through Support and Encouragement

## First Lady Rosalynn Sees Role as Carter Aide

By Judy Burt

BAYEUX, France, Jan. 5 (NYT).—For Rosalynn Carter, the trip back to Paris from Omaha Beach this afternoon was one more voyage at the end of a long day of speeches, crowds and applause.

Her husband and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had spent the morning reaffirming the historic ties of France and the United States at the American Cemetery of Normandy, Omaha Beach, and now the leaders and their entourages were on their way back to Paris.

Despite the noise and pressure, Mrs. Carter appeared relaxed during an interview aboard the presidential train. She was obviously moved by the flag-waving cheering crowds along the route from the cemetery to Bayeux City Hall.

The friendly atmosphere re-creates across the United States reminded her, she said, of the long during the presidential campaign. The warmth of the people at

Bayeux, she said, was exciting, and her visit to the Omaha Beach memorial the high point of her visit to France. She recalled that, as a high-school student, she heard the reports of the Allied landing in 1944.

Mrs. Carter, who with her husband has visited six nations in the last eight days, appears to be taking the grueling role of visiting dignitary in stride. Being the President's wife, she said, is not much different from being the wife of the governor of Georgia—but on a larger, more influential scale. Her four years as Georgia's first lady, she said, were good training. Besides, she added, "I've always enjoyed politics."

Mrs. Carter, 48, the mother of four children, is perhaps the quintessential wife of a politician. Intelligent and astute as well as attractive and personable, she sees her role as one of supporting her husband's policies and encouraging his ideals, both in the United States and abroad.

She said the First Lady has to decide how much of a political role she will play, although she preferred not to describe her own role as political. Her trip to Latin America last June, she said, was intended to bolster her husband's human-rights campaign.

Mrs. Carter, she said, wanted her to make the trip so that she could explain his human-rights policy directly to heads of state there. It was a way, she said, of opening up a dialogue and forming personal ties to help make the views known. That kind of personal relationship, she said, is very important.

"You can't use human rights to make people do anything," Mrs. Carter said, but the important thing is to start a dialogue.

Mrs. Carter also hopes to use her influence to promote areas of special concern to her, such as mental health and problems of the elderly, which she hopes to discuss with Simone Veil, French minister of health, at a meeting tomorrow.

Mrs. Carter emphasized that she and the President discuss political issues and questions regularly. They usually have one working lunch a week at which they talk about these issues. She said they often disagree and she often tells him "when she thinks he is wrong. Although she refused to give specific instances, she implied that she carried a strong veto power on many matters.

"We have a good working relationship," Mrs. Carter said. That relationship began when Mr. Carter took over a small family business after he finished his Navy service. Because there were no employees at first, Mrs. Carter assumed many of the firm's responsibilities.

Mrs. Carter seemed unconcerned by criticism of the President's domestic policies. He is fulfilling his campaign promises, she said. "It is a good sign that women and blacks are demanding more," she added, when asked about charges that he is not working for minority rights. Criticism, she said, "is just natural."

## 75% Back Pinochet Regime; He Bars Elections for 10 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

two of the three other members of the junta, and some opponents thought that after a large favorable vote Gen. Pinochet would reduce the influence of the junta's other members. But the President insisted last night that he sought no personal gain.

He held the plebiscite to counter the UN General Assembly resolution last month condemning abuses of human rights by his regime. Gen. Pinochet called that condemnation part of an "international aggression" against

this country, and Chileans 15 and older voted "yes" or "no" yesterday in answer to this statement on the ballot:

"In the face of the international aggression unleashed against the government of the Republic of Chile, the people of Chile, in a referendum, shall decide whether or not to support President Pinochet in his defense of the dignity of Chile and its reaffirmation of the legitimacy of the government of the Republic to conduct, in a sovereign way, the institutionalization of the country."

In a 20-minute victory speech, Gen. Pinochet told the crowd of thousands: "You gave a 'yes' vote to Chile and backing to the government to give, with all its heart, a repudiation to the United Nations." The throng interrupted with chants of "UN, ha, ha, ha," and "Firm hand, Pinochet!"

## One Member Absent

The President and his wife were joined on the platform by two other junta members, Adm. Jose Mery, the navy chief, who opposed the holding of the vote, and Gen. Cesar Mendoza, the head of the national police, who supported it.

The fourth member, air force commander Gen. Gustavo Leigh, was not at the rally. He told newsmen that the outcome of the vote would do nothing to improve the regime's image abroad.

"It is always going to be believed that here in Chile we fixed the election," he said. "It is always going to be thought that we are violating human rights."

## Laos Food Aid Urged

BANGKOK, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—United Nations and Laotian government authorities have again called for big emergency shipments of rice to Laos to meet a food crisis caused by drought.

## After Improvement in Relations

## Carter Visits a France Now Close to U.S.

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Jan. 5 (NYT).—President Carter has been visiting here at a time when U.S. relations with France are better than they have been in many years.

His trip underscores the somewhat unexpected emergence of France as the United States' "strongest ally outside of Europe," to quote one diplomat's statement here.

The French still tend to be strong supporters of U.S. dominance in European affairs. And West Germany is now unquestionably the most effective partner of the United States in Europe. But in the Middle East and particularly in Africa, French diplomacy has moved in directions that Washington has welcomed.

The United States was relieved to see the French act quickly and successfully in transporting Moroccan troops to Zaïre to stop a leftist secessionist movement early last year. The French have also lent considerable economic and political support to anti-Marxist governments elsewhere in Africa—even those that are not former French colonies.

## Mideast Role

In the Middle East, the French have lost influence because of their deteriorating relations with Algeria over that nation's support for the Polisario guerrillas in the former Spanish Sahara. But France, as an early Western advocate of a more pro-Arab policy, still has a voice among Egyptians, Syrians and Palestinians. And the United States would rather see the Egyptians buying French Mirages than Soviet MIGs.

In other areas, there are a number of issues of which the two leaders differ. Some of the topics under discussion probably are:

• Energy policy.—The French and other West Europeans have done a much better job than the United States in holding down oil imports. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing

undoubtedly appreciates Mr. Carter's efforts to get Congress to pass energy-conservation measures—the U.S. President did, after all, postpone his trip in the hopes of coaxing his energy bill through Congress. But oil imports are the largest factor in the worsening U.S. trade balance and, consequently, in the dollar's weakening, which has upset the Europeans.

## Military Exports

Arms sales.—Mr. Carter has often criticized the increase in conventional arms in the Third World. France, which is the third largest arms exporter in the world, has said that it would not cut its sales unless the two leaders, the United States and the Soviet Union, agreed to limit their exports.

Nuclear plants.—Mr. Carter is a strong opponent of breeder reactors because their plutonium fuel can be diverted to military uses. The French are convinced that the breeders—which produce more fissile fuel than they consume—will be important in providing an independent energy source for their country. France has also insisted on its right to export breeder reactors and reprocessing technology, which would make plutonium available to other countries.

Détente.—Like other West Europeans, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing expressed fears some months ago that Mr. Carter's campaign on human rights was damaging relations with the Soviet Union. The French vacillate between fears that détente is breaking down and suspicions that the United States is willing to reach agreements with the Russians without consulting its European allies.

None of these issues has yet led to bitter disagreements between the United States and France.

The controversy over landing rights in the United States for the British-French Concorde supersonic jetliner could have

been the only sour note in the visit. But that battle appears to be over: Mr. Carter asked the French President to suggest that all U.S. administrative obstacles to the plane had been removed.

Public Esteem

The goodwill encountered by Mr. Carter extends beyond government circles to the public. With the Vietnam war a distant memory, the United States is no longer a target of demonstrations.

Mr. Carter's calls for human rights have proved popular and have won him favorable treatment even in the leftist press in France.

His more moderate views on Eurocommunism—in contrast to Henry Kissinger's warnings against Communist participation in West European governments—have also won points for him. Despite the beginning of a crucial electoral campaign here, neither Mr. Carter nor the United States has emerged as a target of the left.

According to a Louis Harris poll commissioned by L'Express magazine in November, 50 per cent of the French rated Mr. Carter as a good President and only 10 per cent thought he was doing a bad job. Even more surprising was the acceptance that the U.S. President seems to enjoy even with as traditionally hostile a group as the Communists, with 24 per cent of those questioned saying he was a good leader.

## PLO Killing Claimed by Arab Group

LONDON, Jan. 5 (UPI).—A man identifying himself as a spokesman for the "Voice of the Palestinian Revolution" claimed responsibility today for the group for the murder of a Palestinian Liberation Organization representative, and added, "This is only the beginning."

The man telephoned the United Press International and said that Mr. Hammami, the PLO London representative, was shot and killed yesterday "because he made contact with the Jewish community."

"This is only the beginning," he said, speaking with an Arab accent.

In Beirut Palestinian sources said they had not heard of the group previously.

Mr. Hammami, 36, was murdered in his office in the Arab League building off central London's Oxford Street yesterday. He was the third Arab killed in London within a week.

New Year's Eve Blast

On New Year's Eve, two employees of the Syrian Embassy died in a car bomb blast in the Mayfair district.

A Foreign Office spokesman said of the killing: "The government's position on the PLO is well known. But British ministers would like it to be known that they were saddened by the death of the PLO representative. Everything is being done to apprehend the person or persons responsible."

Khalida Hammami, widow of the murdered man, told Independent Radio News neither of them expected anything like this to happen. "My husband never carried a gun or employed a bodyguard," she added. "He thought he was safe working in London."

She said she did not know what she and her two children will do, and is waiting to see what the PLO leaders in Beirut decide.

Comdr. Jim Neville, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, said, "It is too early to say whether the two incidents are connected."

He said detectives are looking for a man aged 24, of Middle East origin, about 5 feet 8 inches tall, wearing a green overcoat and with dark hair and a narrow complexion.

Palestinian Accuses U.S.

BEIRUT, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Wafa, the Palestinian news agency, tonight held the United States indirectly to blame for the killing of Mr. Hammami.

"Those who assassinated Hammami are in fact marching along the treadmill set up by American and U.S. policy," the political editor of Wafa, said.

He promised vengeance for Mr. Hammami. Earlier, the PLO had accused hired killers who were "agents of Zionism and imperialism" for the murder.

Tonight's commentary referred to a remark attributed to U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. He is reported to have declared, "Bye bye PLO."

## U.S. Raises Allocation Of World Food Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—The U.S. Agriculture Department announced this week a revised Food for Peace allocation in which qualified foreign countries will get \$414 million worth of U.S. farm commodities this year, an increase of \$72 million from an initial allocation made last fall.

Five countries among the poorest in the world are designated for the poverty line of \$100 a year. They include: Egypt, \$100 million; up \$14.5 million from the initial allocation; Indonesia, \$112 million; up \$12.5 million; and Sri Lanka, \$114 million; up \$17.4 million.

## The Mail Goes Through, From Cairo to Israel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 5 (AP).—

Mail from Cairo addressed to Israel reached its destination, via Cyprus, today for the first time since postal links between the two warring states were severed in 1948. The letters and postcards were mailed in Cairo three weeks ago during the Mideast preparatory peace conference.

Postal authorities were surprised when told that the mail had reached Israel. A Communications Ministry spokeswoman said it was the first time such mail has arrived since 1948.

The mail was sent from the Cairo hotel where newsmen covering the conference were lodged. At the time, the hotel's stamp vendor told reporters that only three postcards in stamps were needed for postcards "because Israel is in the Arab world."

The cheap three-plaster rate is for countries belonging to the Arab League, which has never recognized Israel's existence.

## Vatican Newspaper Chief

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 5 (UPI).

—Pope's literary critic and former farm worker Valerio Volpini, 54, took over from Raimondo Manzoni today as director of the Vatican's newspaper L'Osservatore Romano.

## What's playing at the Marriott

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## U.S. Is Said to Curb Contacts in Russia

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (WP).—A new State Department rule requires U.S. diplomats in Moscow to get advance approval from the U.S. ambassador for any meetings they may have with ordinary Soviet citizens has seriously restricted such contacts, according to U.S. sources here.

As a result, according to the sources familiar with the effect of the new procedure, the quality and volume of information based on contacts with Soviet citizens has declined.

Moreover, the ruling clearly marks a shift in the Carter administration's policy toward dissent in the Soviet Union. After starting with open support for political dissidents that included a personal letter from President Carter to one of their leaders, the administration has decided to cut down the number of contacts with dissident Russians in favor of quiet diplomacy similar to that pursued by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

State Department officials Tuesday denied assertions that the number of contacts of U.S. personnel in Moscow had fallen off or that the embassy's reporting had been adversely affected.

Officials described the new procedure as "a matter of operating procedure" that permits Ambassador Malcolm Toon to keep "close tabs" on his staff.

Under the new rule, the entire staff of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and their spouses are required to give 24-hour notice of intentions to meet Soviet citizens. Only a few of the about 130 embassy personnel have been authorized to meet with Soviet dissidents or Jewish activists, according to the sources.

State Department officials said the objective of the new "operating procedure" was to cut down on the volume of contacts while at the same time to have "those officers who have outside contacts know all the facts involved."

Officials admitted privately that in the last few years, U.S. contacts with Jewish and dissident groups had proliferated beyond manageable proportions, creating numerous opportunities for increased strain in U.S.-Soviet relations.

They also pointed to the delicate nature of the relationship, apparently a reference to the continuing arms limitation talks between Moscow and Washington as well as a campaign of threats, arrests and exiles conducted by the Soviet government against political dissidents and Jewish activists.

Before the 1972 Moscow visit of former President Richard Nixon and the advent of Soviet-U.S. détente, U.S. diplomats and journalists in Moscow were scrambling for an occasional contact with ordinary Soviet citizens.

## Between Envoys and Soviet Citizens

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Until then, the Americans were almost completely isolated from Soviet life and their contacts were restricted to a handful of Soviet government officials authorized to deal with foreigners.

The upsurge of dissent and the Jewish emigration movement early this decade, which accompanied détente, widened the range of U.S. contacts. But U.S. diplomats in Moscow never came close to having the kind of con-

## Indian Fanatics Warned Airline Before Crash

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (UPI).

Hindu fanatics threatened to blow up Indian Airlines three days before an Air India jumbo jet exploded and crashed into the Arabian Sea on New Year's Day, killing all 213 persons aboard, the Indian news agency Samachar said today.

The agency said the threat was received by Air India's London office from the International Protectors Organization, the political front of the Ananda Marga, a Hindu fanatical cult whose avowed goal is the establishment of an elitist rule throughout the world.

The leader, Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar, was convicted of the murder of several of his rebel followers and is serving a 7-year sentence in an Indian jail.

The Indian agency said the threat that several Air India jetliners would be blown up was passed on to the airline's Bombay headquarters and that security was increased for all Air India flights, including the ill-fated jumbo bound for Dubai in the Gulf.

Several witnesses who saw the plane plunge into the sea said it blew up in midair. But the newspaper Times of India reported that aviation officials believed the plane did not explode until it crashed into the sea shortly after take off from Bombay airport.

## Dayan to Visit Italy

JERUSALEM, Jan. 5 (UPI).

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will visit Italy for four days next week, the Foreign Ministry announced today. Gen. Dayan is scheduled to make the trip on Monday.

## Guerrillas Say 150 Troops Killed In Ogaden Battle

NAIROBI, Jan. 5.—

Somali-backed insurgents killed 150 Ethiopian soldiers in a recent battle about 22 miles southwest of Harar, one of two remaining Ethiopian strongholds in the disputed Ogaden region, a communiqué claimed.

The communiqué, broadcast today on official Somali radio, said that the Ethiopians were killed by guerrillas of the Western Somali Liberation Front.

In Khartoum, a Sudanese newspaper said that Ethiopian planes carried out two days of napalm and strafing attacks in the northern Ethiopian province of Eritrea, killing 52 persons and wounding more than 150 others.

The newspaper Al-Ayam said that the Ethiopians used Soviet-supplied MIG-21 aircraft to attack five towns in the province on Monday and Tuesday.

NAIROBI, Jan. 5 (AP).—Somalia's President, Mohammed Siad Barre, returned home from Oman today after talks on the situation in the Horn of Africa with leaders of Middle Eastern countries, Iran and Pakistan, a Somali radio said today.

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## As Watergate, Vietnam War Memories Fade

## In U.S., Respect for Public Institutions on Rise, Polls Find

By William Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (UPI).—With the memory of Watergate and the embittered Vietnam era receding deeper in the public consciousness, confidence in the major institutions of society has increased dramatically in the last year, according to two extensive public opinion surveys.

For the first time in four years, the public's respect for those institutions rose significantly last year, according to a Louis Harris survey issued yesterday.

Of the 15 institutions tested, 13 have risen in public confidence in the last year, the Harris Poll showed. The largest increases were recorded by doctors, college presidents and leaders of organized religion.

At the same time, an extensive survey of young people by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research showed a sharp drop in the level of cynicism and suspicion toward such embattled institutions as the presidency, Congress and the police.

The Michigan group found that increasing numbers of youth feel that such institutions as the Supreme Court and the medical profession are doing either a "good" or "very good" job for the public.

## No Surprise

"It doesn't surprise me much at all. With a change of administration these Watergate, there is bound to be a general shift in attitudes," said Lloyd Johnston, associate research scientist at Michigan's social research unit.

Emphasizing that he lacked specific data to explain this phenomenon, Mr. Johnston added in a telephone interview, "I believe this produces a kind of halo effect—like over to other institutions unrelated to the government."

Both national surveys were conducted last year and involved sizable samples, 1,498 adults in the case of the Harris Poll and at least 3,300 high school seniors in the case of the University of Michigan study.

The Harris study showed that, for the first time since 1973, a majority of Americans—55 per cent—now place a "great deal" of confidence in people running the medical profession.

At the other end of the scale, the news media was the only institution to record a drop in

confidence from a year ago, the Harris Poll showed. However, the 1-per-cent decline may not be statistically significant because of the 2-per-cent plus-or-minus sampling error allowed for that large a survey, statisticians said.

## Below 1966

While the increase in confidence in the medical profession in the year was 13 per cent, the level of respect is still far below the 78-per-cent mark reached in 1966, Harris reported.

Several social scientists noted

that the medical profession rose in stature during a year of considerable public attention to alleged unnecessary surgery, medical scandals and the soaring cost of medical care generally.

According to the Harris study, public confidence in college presidents jumped from 31 to 41 per cent during the year, but was still well below the 61-per-cent high confidence level of 1966.

In the case of the clergy, the 34-per-cent rating represented a 10-point increase over last year, but was six points below 1966.

Among government bodies, the Supreme Court registered a bigger gain than any other institution rising from 23 to 31 per cent in the last year, Harris said.

## Congress Improves

Congress, never ranked high by the public, improved its confidence rating from 9 per cent to 15 per cent. But in 1966, it enjoyed the confidence of 68 per cent of the public, according to Harris.

Confidence in the White House, as a collective institution, rose from 18 to 26 per cent during

President Carter's administration, according to the poll.

Mr. Johnston, along with research scientists Willard Rodgers and Gerald Bashman of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, found parallel confidence increases among young people.

High school seniors were chosen. Mr. Johnston said, because "they are entering a major role in citizenship, in terms of voting and other responsibilities."

The percentage changes from 1975 to 1977 among the students were:

The presidency, 20 to 41 per cent; Congress, 18 to 27 per cent; churches, the same at 56 per cent; Supreme Court, 20 to 37 per cent; national news media, 55 to 60 per cent; the military, 52 to 54 per cent; large corporations, 27 to 33 per cent; labor unions, 30 to 32 per cent; and the judicial system, 23 to 27 per cent.

The two institutions that declined were public schools, 48 to 43 per cent, and law enforcement, 37 to 36 per cent.

Honest and Moral

The students were also asked to rate how honest and moral they thought leaders of various institutions were. The results "generally show an increase in perceived integrity," Mr. Johnston said.

The presidency fell in the two years from 50 to 32 per cent. The negative rating for Congress dropped 10 points to 35 per cent from 45 per cent in 1975.

The most recent adult survey Mr. Johnston could cite was made in late 1975, when a sample of 1,444 respondents were asked to rate institutions on a scale from zero to eight.

Leading the list with ratings ranging from 5.21 to 5.50 were the military, colleges and universities, churches and small businesses. At the bottom, with ratings of 3.86 and 3.30, respectively, were the federal government and the presidency.

In terms of confidence of the leadership of those institutions, the Supreme Court, small businesses and the military ranked highest. Union leaders, federal officials and heads of large corporations ranked lowest in that Watergate year, according to the Michigan study.

## Number of Spies Of East Bloc in U.S. Seen Rising

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (UPI).—An authority on the Soviet KGB said today that the number of Russian and Communist bloc espionage officers operating in the United States has increased by roughly 50 per cent to 800 since the start of détente in 1972.

John Barron, author of a 1974 book on the KGB, said in an article in the January issue of the Reader's Digest that so many Soviet spies are operating in America, U.S. counterintelligence officers are unable to keep track of them.

"Today there are more professional Communist spies at work in Washington and state than there were in the 1950s," he said.

He quoted Raymond Wannall, former FBI director of counterintelligence, as saying, "In magnitude and intensity, the Russians' current subversive campaign exceeds any they have mounted against us since World War II."

## Lansky Residence Plea Rejected by Israel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Interior Ministry has rejected alleged mobster Meyer Lansky's request to be allowed to live out his days in Israel, a spokesman said today.

Mr. Lansky, 76, wrote two weeks ago from the United States asking Prime Minister Menachem Begin to intercede in favor of his request to come to Israel under the Law of Return, which, in most cases, grants automatic citizenship to Jews.

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## Brezhnev Makes Public Appearance

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (UPI).—President Leonid Brezhnev, reported to be a victim of an influenza epidemic, appeared in public today for the first time in four weeks.

Mr. Brezhnev, 71, presented awards to six government and party leaders in a Kremlin ceremony attended by the elite of the Soviet leadership, according to Tass, the official news agency.

Mr. Brezhnev, who has a history of heart and circulatory trouble, was last seen in public Dec. 8 when—coughing and using a handkerchief—he acted as a pallbearer at the funeral in Red Square of Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky.

A senior Western diplomat later reported he had been told by ranking Soviet leaders that Brezhnev had the flu.

## 3 Editors Urge CIA Media Ban Apply Abroad

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Three U.S. newspaper editors told congressmen today that the CIA policy against using the U.S. press should be extended to ban intelligence use of any reporters abroad the world.

"Why should this nation mislead anybody with calculated untruths abroad or at home?" Eugene Patterson, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, told a House subcommittee that is studying the CIA's relationship with U.S. news organizations.

Mr. Patterson, who also is president and editor of the St. Petersburg Times in Florida, read a letter from CIA director Stansfield Turner saying the CIA could operate under its new policy of not using American journalists.

But Adm. Turner added the agency does not believe that extending the restrictions to foreign news personnel is legally required or otherwise appropriate "in light of the potential barriers" that it would place against foreign intelligence gathering.

American Dream

"This cynicism over a period of time could lead to the death of our own American dream," Mr. Patterson said.

But the publisher of New Republic magazine, Robert Myers, a former CIA official, said the agency's use of the press has been exaggerated as a national issue.

"I do think it is a bad idea, publicly and apparently offi-

## Skit 'Insulted' Military

## Mime Troupe Leader's Jailing Draws Little Protest in Spain

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Jan. 5 (UPI).—The manager of the famed mime group Els Joglaers, Albert Boadella, has been in jail for more than two weeks in Barcelona on charges of "insulting the armed forces."

Five actors from his troupe were similarly accused last week by a Spanish military tribunal.

The strange thing about the Els Joglaers affair is that it has not really become a cause célèbre in newly democratic Spain.

Three days before Christmas, theaters and movie houses in Barcelona and Madrid struck for a day to protest the indictment and detention of Mr. Boadella, who had directed a skit that

parodied the military trial of a man executed in 1974 for having killed a member of the civil guard.

But politicians and editorial writers, showing nervousness about upsetting Spain's conservative military establishment, have issued only muted criticisms of Mr. Boadella's indictment, under which he could face a maximum sentence of six years.

Unless Spain's six-month-old Cortes (parliament) quickly amends holdover legislation from the Franco era, it appears that the trial will go ahead.

The play that offended Lt. Gen. Francisco Coloma Gallegos, of the northeastern Catalonia military command, was billed as

## Secret IRA Arms Shipment Reported Seized in Antwerp

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—A clandestine shipment of five tons of weapons destined for the IRA in Northern Ireland has been seized from a ship's cargo in Belgium, according to authoritative sources here.

They said the shipment was disguised as electrical equipment.

Military sources in Northern Ireland expressed a belief that the arms were sent from Lebanon, where the factions, who fought an 18-month civil war in 1975-76 apparently are trying to sell off much of their arsenal now that the fighting has died down. The ship had sailed from the island of Cyprus in the Mediterranean.

The sources, who asked to remain anonymous, said the seizure was made late in November in Antwerp and that it severed an IRA source of weapons at a time when the guerrillas, seeking to end British rule in Northern Ireland, are being hard pressed by security forces after eight years of conflict.

However, sources close to the IRA's Provisional wing, claimed that at least one "large shipment" got through to the guerrillas before the seizure.

Soviet Grenades

British Army sources in Belfast said they believe the IRA claim to be true because the guerrillas began using Soviet hand grenades last month.

"We believe these grenades, the first commercially manufactured grenades the IRA have used here, came from the Middle East," a British Army spokesman said. "This has raised the question of whether the IRA has established a new source for obtaining arms."

Belgian, British and Irish intelligence agencies declined to discuss the reported seizure in Antwerp, but other sources said it was the result of cooperation among the three countries.

Belgian authorities confirmed that customs men in Antwerp intercepted several crates containing five tons of military

## Dane Fails to Get Iran To Lift Its Trade Ban

TEHRAN, Jan. 5 (AP).—Danish Foreign Minister K.B. Andersen left here today after failing to persuade Iranian leaders to lift a trade ban against his country.

Mr. Andersen asked Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Premier Jamsid Amouzgar and Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khatibzadeh to rescind the trade ban, which was imposed after Denmark failed to prosecute persons who raided the Iranian Embassy in Copenhagen last month. Iran had been buying about \$65 million worth of Danish goods annually.

## Damage by Vandals Kills 3 U.S. Redwoods

PITEROY, Calif., Jan. 5 (AP).—Three of California's prized ancient redwoods have been marked for destruction because of vandalism. Two of the trees had walk-through tunnels.

The three giants, each reaching about 100 yards high, were hacked at the base with a chainsaw sometime this week.

## 9. Homesick.

(Another good reason to call home.) An international call is the next best thing to being there.



CONGRESSMEN IN COLON—Panamanian strongman, Gen. Omar Torrijos, left, escorts visiting U.S. senators through Colon. From right are: Sen. John Chafee, R-R.I., Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., and Sen. Jake Garn, R-Utah (partially obscured.)

## Gives Panama His Conditions for Support

## Baker Says Senate Must Alter Canal Pact

By Adam Clymer

PARALLON, Panama, Jan. 5 (NYT).—Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., the Senate minority leader, yesterday told Gen. Omar Torrijos, Panama's chief of government, that the Senate could not approve the Panama Canal treaties without major changes.

He said he could not support them himself in their present form. But Sen. Baker, who had remained publicly uncommitted until now on an issue that stirred deep emotion within his party, told Gen. Torrijos that he would back the treaties if changes were made.

He stressed the importance of having the Senate speed out language clarifying U.S. rights to defend the canal and to have U.S. ships receive priority treatment after Panama assumes full control of the waterway in the year 2000.

Sen. Baker's support, if it materializes, could swing a number of crucial Republican ballots in a vote that is expected to be quite close after the Senate dis-

cusses the treaties starting late next month or in March. But even conditional backing for the pact is likely to deepen the Republican conservatives' antagonism to Sen. Baker's presidential ambitions.

## Cordial Talks

The one-hour meeting at Gen. Torrijos's seaside house, following a day of helicopter touring from the capital of Panama City on the Pacific to Colon on the Caribbean, was apparently cordial, according to sources who were present. Sen. Baker's suggestions for changes apparently did not move the Panamanian leader to evince any great unhappiness.

But a chill developed at Gen. Torrijos's news conference immediately afterward. Gen. Torrijos, whose formal title is supreme leader of the revolution, was being friendly but vague about the meeting, stating he hoped that the treaties would eventually have the support not only of Sen. Baker but of the two other Republican senators who accompanied the Tennessee here, John Chafee of Rhode Island and Jake Garn of Utah.

Gen. Torrijos at first denied that Sen. Baker had warned him that the treaties could not pass in their present form and that Sen. Baker said he could not back them now. "No, we did not go into that," the general said. Pressed on the question, he said, "Well, he has his reservations." Then Gen. Torrijos strode from the news conference without looking at Sen. Baker, who was glaring at him and waiting to speak.

The senator began by insisting he had told the Panamanian that "the treaties, as they were presently written, without amendment or change, have no chance of passing the Senate."

## Different Atmosphere

The two men's contradictory reports at the news conference—apparently Gen. Torrijos was unaware that Sen. Baker had informed U.S. newsmen in advance of what he planned to tell the Panamanian—reportedly was not consistent with the tone of the meeting in Gen. Torrijos's house.

The three Republican senators emphasized the importance of the statement issued Oct. 14 after a meeting in Washington between Gen. Torrijos and President Carter but not signed by either of them. That statement, using language Sen. Baker had helped draft, asserted the rights of the United States and Panama to act militarily against any aggression or threat directed against the canal. It also dealt with priority passage for U.S. ships.

Sen. Baker argued in Gen. Torrijos's house yesterday that such language should be inserted by the Senate, as an amendment or reservation to the treaty, to give it full force. Gen. Torrijos reportedly did not object, saying

## Ex-Postmaster in U.S. Gets 25 Years in Jail

CAMDEN, N.J. (AP).—Former Atlantic City postmaster Gordon Lawson was sentenced today to 25 years in federal prison and fined \$3,000 for his role in the \$1 million robbery of the post office he once headed.

Mr. Lawson, 37, pleaded guilty in September to charges he and four others plotted to steal mail, money and property from the post office.

## U.S. May Issue Public Warning On Possible Danger From Hair Dyes

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (NYT).—The Food and Drug Administration yesterday proposed new labeling for hair dyes to warn consumers that some products contain an ingredient that causes cancer in animals. The agency also proposed that posters be mounted in beauty salons to alert customers to the possible cancer hazard.

The agency's proposal was made in response to a petition filed in October by the Environmental Defense Fund, a legal organization that specializes in environmental issues. The fund's petition was based on a recent study by the National Cancer Institute in which rats and mice that were fed large doses of a chemical widely used in hair dye

developed an increased number of cancers.

Acknowledging that the drug agency lacked the authority to ban such dyes because Congress has exempted them from the agency's safety regulations, the fund asked that consumers at least be warned of the potential hazard.

According to the new proposal, dyes containing the suspect chemical, known as 2,4-diaminodiphenylamine, or 2,4-DAA, and 4-methoxyphenylenediamine, or 4-MPPD, would bear a printed warning on the label.

The agency has allowed 60 days for comment, after which it will issue a final regulation that would go into effect 90 days later.



## The Embattled Dollar

One might almost suspect that President Carter's sense of public drama drove him to Omaha Beach on the day the hard-fighting dollar was backed by volleys from the Treasury and made advances. For, like the Normandy beaches on that June day 34 years ago, this is a critical battle on which much depends. Also, parenthetically, it is primarily fought against the West German mark and the Japanese yen, which has its own relationship to 1944—of course, the Swiss franc is also involved, but that is because the Swiss have cannily refused to fight except with currency.

The battle of the dollar is by no means the first example of a proud unit of national money reduced to hanging by its teeth on the strip of sand. Think of the pound, with all its lengthy history of predominance. And the German mark and French franc have known their own vicissitudes of trial and triumph. What is curious about the dollar's plight is the economic strength, in natural and human resources, in technology and in access to world markets, that lies behind it.

There can be reason to question this strength, for the short haul, but little over a long period. And for the short term, the problem is chiefly the high price that the United States (like most of the rest of the world) pays for petroleum, which it imports in such huge quantities. In other words, if Mr. Carter had been able to convince his own people, and their Congress, that the energy crisis is real—at least insofar as the balance of trade is concerned—he might not

have had to call up the Treasury's artillery to back the dollar.

There is also the ironical twist that a falling dollar does in fact reduce the price paid for oil. Indeed, it has been suggested that it was to prevent further increases in price by the oil cartel to make up for the dollar's decline that the President summoned up support for the currency. And this goes to confirm the contention that only an actual, substantial reduction in petroleum imports by the United States can restore the dollar's strength in international money markets.

Those markets sometimes act strangely, as does any open selling of securities or commodities. Maybe the fall of the dollar precipitates a fall of American shares on the stock exchanges; maybe this, in turn, sends the dollar down farther, and increases the price of gold. Persons who engage in arbitrage, or rather to set prices on industrial shares and agricultural produce, are by no means free from imitating the dog who chases its own tail.

But for the longer term, there are basic realities of national economies that afflict or elevate currencies and other prices. The most immediate job of the United States (and, *quod*, includes its President, naturally) is to combat the effects of overimportation of petroleum by an effective energy policy. This is, as Mr. Carter once said, a moral equivalent of war. His presence at Omaha Beach yesterday gave symbolic support to that insight. But action requires more than symbolism.



'Recess.'

## The Possible Dream

If we are to understand and influence the current maneuvering in the Middle East, it is essential to distinguish between the absurd and the solemn in the news.

It is absurd, first, to fear a deadlock at this stage of the Sadat-Begin bargaining. The dominant fact is the reality of negotiation, at several levels and at a pace unimaginable two months ago.

It is therefore doubly absurd to regard the terms we hear in public as the definitive offers of either side. President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin are playing to galleries of critics, domestic and foreign, whom they seek alternately to sway and to appease. They plainly invite pressure for more concessions by encouraging the mediation of the United States.

And it is absurd to expect that the Israelis will ever deliver to Sadat their final terms for peace with Syria, Jordan and the West Bank as long as these groups denounce the Egyptian leader for even speaking with the Israelis and reject him as their spokesman.

The reason that the West Bank and the Palestinians figure at all in the present negotiations is that Sadat wants—and probably needs—an umbrella for comprehensive negotiations to cover his bid for an already visible treaty with Israel. Sadat apparently believes that he can move far and fast once he and Begin have agreed on a general statement of principles that would also cover negotiations on the other fronts. Sensing this, and a chance for progress with Jordan as well, President Carter offered an outline of three principles at Aswan on Wednesday and Sadat seemed delighted. Could Israel subscribe?

Easily to the first: that peace must be more than no war—recognition, trade, travel, the works. Acknowledgement of Israel's legitimacy and permanence is the price of admission to the negotiations.

Tolerably to the second, which is based on the United Nations resolutions that Israel has long held dear. It calls for Israeli with-

drawal from territories occupied in 1967 to secure and recognized borders. It does not say all territories, although it certainly implies most. It does not specify a date or even timetable for withdrawal. Sadat has spoken of ultimate withdrawal. The Israelis have asked in favor of whom. Sadat has replied in favor of true security guarantees. There is much to negotiate here but nothing unbridgeable.

Finally Carter sought respect for the "legitimate rights" of Palestinians, specifying only one: that they "participate in the determination of their own future." He did not say which Palestinians, or who else would so participate, or to what extent. It is a far cry from the independent and Soviet-armed Palestinian state the Israelis dread.

The minority of Israelis who yearn for sovereignty over most of the West Bank will find this last principle unacceptable. The larger number who care nothing for territory but only for security could drive a tough bargain within its terms. And those, apparently including Begin, who want to fudge on sovereignty and provide for some peaceful Jewish settlements in these biblical lands might try to attain that goal in exchange for settlement rights for some of the dispersed Palestinians. Palestinian participation in the determination of the area's future is hardly Israeli exclusion from that process.

In short, there is promise in these principles, as there is in the process now under way. The danger is that some Israelis will think Sadat so eager for peace that they can avoid even so vague a framework for a broader settlement. Even if he were, the proposed statement of principles is an opportunity, not a concession. True recognition, permanent borders and extensive security arrangements beyond those borders were, until very recently, not even principles in Israel, only a dream.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other U.S. Opinion

### An 'Election' in Chile

In the Chilean plebiscite on approval of the military dictatorship that has been running the country for four years the result is as predictable as in the "elections" staged by the Communist regimes that the generals find so abhorrent.

The erosion of fundamental political rights in Chile began under the ultraleftist government of Salvador Allende, which was overthrown by the military forces in 1973. Such rights have disappeared entirely under the regime headed by President Augusto Pinochet, an army general.

Under pressure from the Carter administration and from international public opin-

ion generally, there has been some improvement in the situation.

The fact remains, though, that the junta continues to show nothing but contempt for Chile's democratic heritage. All political parties are outlawed. The secret police are still in business. The universities are under direct military control. The labor movement has been emasculated.

Pinochet insists that such measures are necessary to prevent the Communists and Radical Socialists from making a comeback—an argument that rests on the theory that Chile's democratic parties are only Trojan horses for Communism. That is absurd.

—From the Los Angeles Times.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 6, 1903

LONDON—The Daily Telegraph says that a daily newspaper, with news of the previous 24 hours, will in the future be produced in mid-ocean—aboard big ocean liners—as regularly as in Fleet Street. The first will be at the end of the month when a British mail steamer will sail from Liverpool, equipped with a complete staff and wireless telegraph plant for publication on board of a newspaper every day during the voyage to New York. Other ships, British and foreign, will follow suit.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 6, 1928

PARIS—A full 50 per cent of the foreign students at the Sorbonne are American, a survey of the year 1927, made yesterday, shows. The next largest body of foreign students is that hailing from the British Isles. This group constitutes 20 per cent of the total. Scandinavians, Japanese and Chinese are the next numerous while the nations least represented are those of Central Europe. Of the American students, the men prefer the sciences, while the women prefer art, history and literature.

## U.S. Science and Soviet Rights

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON—Access to U.S. laboratories is greatly valued by Soviet scientists who, despite their boasts of scientific prowess, realize that almost across the board, their research efforts are inferior to what's going on here.

Would they risk that access to retain the right to continue to abuse their so-called refuseniks and other dissidents? And if so, what are the realities of withholding scientific information on them?

So far, with ambiguous exceptions, the Soviet Union has been unresponsive to U.S. sermons on human rights. And in the only clear-cut test of scientific access linked to decent treatment for dissidents—a 1972 warning to cease harassment of Andrei Sakharov—the results were nil and the threat was never carried out. But now, through a convergence of circumstances, the issue has again been raised, and there is a better-than-ever possibility that Soviet dissident-bashing may evoke a serious response from the U.S. scientific community.

The possibility arises in connection with the nine-month incarceration of Andrei Sakharov, a 39-year-old computer specialist against whom, the Soviets have indicated, a charge of treason will be brought for alleged contacts with the CIA.

The Sakharov case has become more celebrated than most because so far as is known, treason—carrying a penalty ranging from 10 years' imprisonment to death—has never been invoked against any of the Soviet would-be émigrés. President

Carter provided the case with unusual visibility by publicly denying that the CIA had had any contact with Sakharov, whom the Soviet Union denied an exit permit on the implausible grounds that his work was classified. (He did his doctoral dissertation on the applications of computers to chess, worked briefly at an oil and gas research institute and has been unemployed since 1975).

Just recently, the Sakharov case acquired additional prominence when Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Sciences, called President Brezhnev that denial of a fair trial, with U.S. legal observers present, could imperil U.S.-S.S.S.R. scientific relations, in which the academy plays a major part as administrator of U.S. exchanges with the Soviet Union.

Apart from the unsuccessful intervention in behalf of Sakharov, Handler had previously confined himself to behind-the-scenes representations with the Russians. But his return to a public declaration has a lot more power behind it this time. The academy, traditionally a slow-moving and conservative organization, has become a lot more aroused about assisting foreign colleagues, as is evidenced by the creation last year of a Committee on Human Rights, with which at least 350 of the organization's 1,200 members are associated.

A private but close-to-the-government institution, the National Academy of Sciences is both the Vatican and the hall of fame of U.S. science. Election to its membership ranks just below the Nobel Prize as a mark of scientific accomplishment, and virtually all of the cardinals and bishops of the U.S. scientific enterprise are to be found in its carefully selected ranks.

Although the academy cannot invoke discipline over anything as undisciplined as the scientific community, it can develop a consensus that could more or less declare U.S. science out of bounds to Soviet visitors. And since U.S. science is tightly linked by professional collaboration and personal relations with almost all the leading scientific centers of the Western nations, it would not be difficult to enlist a good deal of foreign cooperation.

The process is, of course, counter to the collaborative spirit of science, which accounts for the fact that it has been approached with serious reluctance and much dissent about the advisability of reducing contacts with Soviet scientists.

In addition, the evidence so far is that the Russians are not the least bit disposed to accept our tutoring on their internal affairs. But now, for the first time since human rights became a major theme of the U.S. government, a privately conceived initiative raises the prospect of a direct link between penalty and performance. Carter, for all his obviously strong feelings on human rights, has given precedence to the necessity of getting on with the Soviet Union. Science, perhaps the most international of all professional activities, may be moving toward a different choice.

It will be instructive to see how the Russians respond to the risk of losing their highly valued window on U.S. science.

## Harry Debelius

### From Madrid:

The proposed constitution shows promise of allowing plenty of freedom of action.

MADRID—Spain will try on a brand new constitution this year, tailor-made to fit the Spanish people of today and designed in the hope that it will suit them well into the future with only minor alterations.

Unlike the straitjacket of Gen. Franco's Fundamental Laws, the proposed Spanish constitution shows promise of allowing plenty of freedom of action.

The draft worked out by a multiparty parliamentary committee after months of study and debate still has to be approved by Spain's lawmakers in plenary session, and after that it must be ratified by the people in a referendum. But the final form of the new constitution, which could become effective as early as next summer, is not expected to be much different from the present version.

### Modern

As one of the newest constitutions in the world, it is one of the most modern, covering a wide range of matters in some detail, yet allowing for amendment as necessary. It does not seem to be modeled primarily on any other constitution in particular, although its framers have obviously borrowed ideas from other Western countries, particularly from those European parliamentary democracies that—unlike Britain—have written constitutions.

It is quite specific about "fundamental rights and duties," declaring, for example, that "all Spaniards are equal before the law without discrimination for reasons of sex, race, birth, religion, opinion or any other personal or social condition." By contrast, it took several amendments to the U.S. Constitution to incorporate that guarantee.

Citizens who suffered brutal treatment at the hands of the late generalissimo's political police will be encouraged by the article in the draft which says, "No one may be subjected to torture nor to inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment." There is also a double-jeopardy clause, as well as constitutional recognition of the status of conscientious objectors to military service.

Perhaps guided by a recollection of the late caudillo's sweeping pardon seven years ago for his ministers who were involved in the multimillion-dollar Matos government credit scandal—the dictator pardoned them even before they could come to trial—(who knows?) perhaps concerned about former President Gerald Ford's pardon of his predecessor Richard Nixon, the men who drafted Spain's proposed new constitution were careful to specify that the chief of state may not exercise his power of pardon in any case involving the head of the government or his ministers.

The constitutional draft also deals with new problems facing society. It incorporates a provision for protecting individuals and families against invasion of their privacy through the use of computerized data, and it makes it the obligation of the state to police the quality of articles destined for general consumption. It also makes it the duty of every Spaniard to protect the ecological balance.

Yet it gives wide berth to such explosive issues as abortion, divorce and subsidies to private and religious educational institutions. It affirms the people's right to free elementary education, with-

out committing the state on the question of grants to nonstate schools.

It guarantees the right of Spaniards "who have reached a nubile age" to contract matrimony and says that the causes for separation or dissolution of marriage will be regulated by law. Not only is there the ambiguity of the word "dissolution," which could mean either "annulment" or "divorce" or both, but the whole question is left to be regulated in the future. It is even harder to find a clause which might tell Spaniards something about abortion, other than a not very definitive article in the section on fundamental rights and duties which reads, "everyone has a right to life and physical integrity."

The draft leaves no doubt about Spain's being a constitutional monarchy. The powers ascribed to the king are largely symbolic, in contrast to the almost unlimited powers exercised by the late dictator, or even to the powers that King Juan Carlos has used so far to help mold the new Spanish system.

An example of the limitations on the powers of the monarch lies in the procedures for naming a prime minister. Any proposal submitted in the Congress of Deputies for a vote of "no confidence" will have to be accompanied by the name of a candidate for prime minister. If more than half of the total number of congressional deputies approves such a motion, then the king has no choice under the proposed constitution but to appoint that candidate. And the king's choice of a prime minister in normal circumstances—such as at the end of the regular term of office of an incumbent—must also be approved by the congress.

However, Title 3, which deals with the monarchy, is one of the most controversial sections of the draft constitution, and one that the Spanish Socialist Workers' party, the major parliamentary opposition, would like to change radically.

The Socialists, led by young Andalusian labor lawyer Felipe Gonzalez, would like to delete every reference to the crown and the man who wears it; they feel that Spain should be a republic and that the chief of state should be a president rather than a king. Surprisingly, the Spanish Communist party, headed by Eurocommunist Santiago Carrillo, has voiced no objection to the constitutional definition of Spain as a monarchy.

### Federal System

The draft constitution spells out Spain's movement toward a federal system in which each of its regions will enjoy considerable home rule. In fact, the upper house, or Senate, will be a chamber of regional representatives replacing the current Senate of provincial representatives and royal appointees.

The authority of the Senate would be inferior to that of the lower house, the Congress of Deputies. All legislation would have to be voted on first by the Congress, and even if the Senate turned down a bill passed by the Congress, the lower house alone could still turn it into law if it is approved by more than half the total number of members of the house in a second vote.

The new Spanish draft constitution is hardly revolutionary, guaranteeing as it does the right to private property and the right of workers to join or refuse to join labor unions, as they see fit. Likewise, it recognizes the right of private enterprise and the right of the employer "to establish the conditions of work"—a phrase, incidentally, that greatly annoys the Spanish left. And it gives the government the authority, "in cases of extraordinary and urgent necessity," to promulgate laws by decree. However, such decrees will be repealed automatically within 30 days unless they are ratified by the Congress.

Considering how quickly previous Spanish constitutions have been ripped to shreds or gone out of style, those who put together the present one have woven in a bit of reinforcement for longer wear. A "temporary disposition" at the end of the document bars any amendment for the first five years after it has gone into effect unless two-thirds of both houses agree it should be amended. And in that case, the parliament must then be dissolved and a new one elected to consider the constitutional reform.

## Jobs and Inflation: The Link

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—How can a country have high unemployment and inflation at the same time? The twin phenomenon confounds the theory we grew up with, that slack in an economy reduces inflationary pressure. And it is a central problem for the United States today, social and political as well as economic.

New light is thrown on the mystery in an essay just published by Lester Thurow, professor of economics and management at MIT. His analysis appeared in the Economist of London. With its help, and a conversation with Thurow, I think I begin to understand the problem—or an important part of it.

### A Comparison

The national unemployment rate has been around 7 per cent for some time now. But the figures are much higher for particular groups in the population, notably teen-agers and blacks. We can see the crucial significance of these figures more clearly if we compare today with a year of relatively full employment—a generation ago, 1966.

In 1966 the national unemployment rate was 4.1 per cent. The following table shows the figures for some subgroups that year and in the most recent quarter available, the third quarter of 1977, when the overall rate was 7 per cent.

	1966	1977
White males (25-55)	2.6	3.7
White teen-agers	10.1	15.0
White adult women	3.7	6.2
Black teen-agers	18.2	30.5
Black adults	7.5	11.1

The table shows dramatically that unemployment in the United States is an uneven proposition. More important, it shows that most of the increase in the last 20 years has come among teen-agers and blacks and, to a lesser extent, women. White men between ages 25 and 55 are in effect a favored class, with virtually full employment.

But there is another factor in rising joblessness in the last 20 years—one we often forget. That is demographic change. More and more women and blacks are going into the job market. And because of the population bulge, more and more teen-agers look for work each year.

In short, the very groups that have the most trouble getting work are steadily becoming a larger proportion of the labor force. For that reason, even if the 1966 unemployment rates for each group had stayed the same, the overall figure would have risen by now from 4.1 per cent to 4.8 per cent.

The extreme disparities in group unemployment levels may of course have serious social consequences—for old urban areas, for example. But the disparities also have the surprising effect of feeding inflation. That is what Prof. Thurow explains.

The reason lies with that favored group of white males 25 to 55. As it becomes a smaller proportion of the labor force, it is in even greater demand from employers. If the economy is heated up, this group in effect develops a labor shortage—and

its wages go up faster. Moreover, the group has special leverage. It is heavily unionized, and it accounts for about 40 per cent of all working hours.

If a U.S. president boosts the economy to cut unemployment generally, as so many people want him to, new jobs for blacks and teen-agers will not tend to drive up wage rates and prices. But the increasing demand for white men in the labor market may indeed fuel inflation.

That analysis makes clear that the effects of high unemployment over the long run are even graver than most of us have realized. The disparities among different groups are getting worse. And the distribution of skills is also becoming more unequal. In America, Thurow rightly says, skills are usually acquired not in formal education but in "an informal process of on-the-job training from one worker to another worker." So the teen-ager who goes for years without work faces a life without the skills for good jobs.

Is there any way to break the vicious circle? Thurow suggests one: a wage subsidy. Employers could hire people from groups with high unemployment levels at somewhat lower pay, with the government making up the difference.

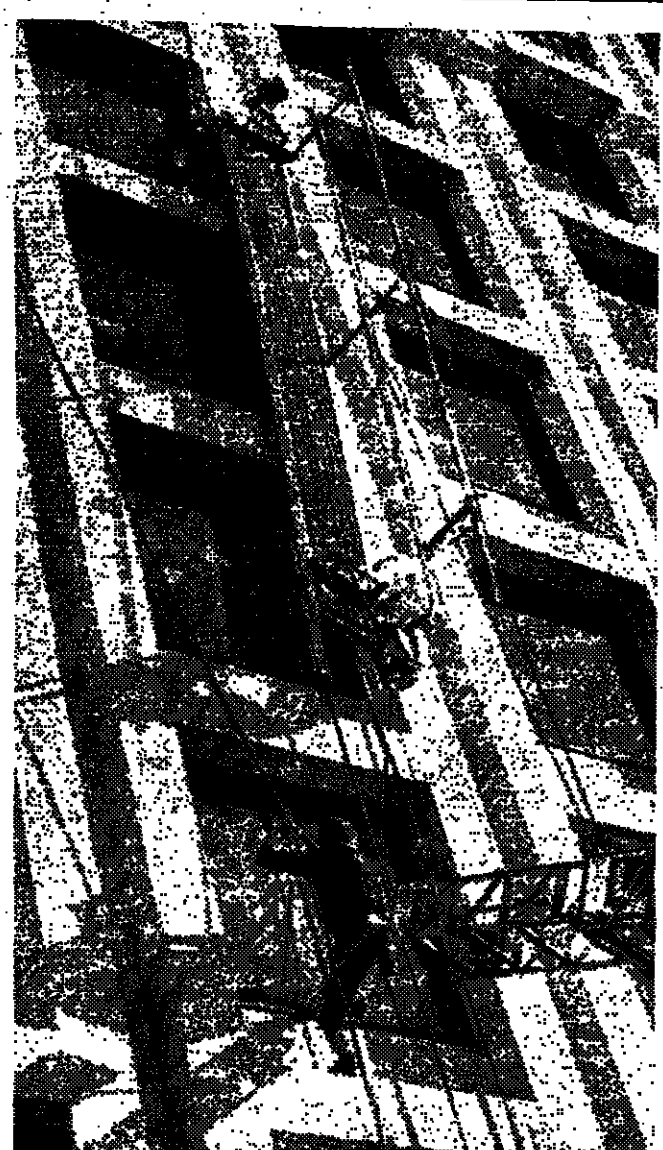
The wage subsidy idea has one evident advantage over the present federal government strategy of creating public service jobs. It would encourage regular business to try new kinds of workers, who would be more likely to ac-

quire there what Thurow calls "salable skills" and "lifetime career opportunities."

A difficulty conceded by Thurow would be defining the groups eligible for wage subsidies. In conversation he suggested alternatives to minimize that problem. The subsidy could be given only to teen-agers, so that they would have a better chance of starting off with real work. Or it could go to anyone unemployed for an extended period.

Thurow offers the wage subsidy not as an easy cure but as an idea worth trying. If we understand the real costs of high unemployment in a divided society, we will consider fresh ideas seriously.





**CLOSE CALL**—A fire ladder leans a window washer hanging by a cable at a third-floor level after the scaffold on which he was working collapsed. Another man working at the building in Washington waits for rescue on a window ledge three stories higher.

## THEATER IN PARIS

### Molière's Model Comedy Played With Vulgarity

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 5 (UPI).—Recently, Ariane Mnouchkine, founder of the Théâtre du Soleil (known for its French Revolution spectacle, "1789," which toured Europe), completed a film about Molière. For its shooting, the interior of a 17th-century theater was constructed in a barn of the Vincennes park where the former cartoonist and surrounding buildings have been converted into playhouses. As the Théâtre du Soleil had a theater of the Molière period available, it was decided to stage a Molière play on its boards. "Don Juan" was the choice, an excellent idea, though its present revival leaves much to be desired.

Molière's comedy has remained the model for all subsequent Don Juan plays—from Lorenzo da Ponte's libretto for the Mozart opera to Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman."

In writing it, the great dramatist borrowed freely from Teller's "El Burlador de Sevilla," itself derived from Tirso de Molina's play, reputedly the initial theatrical treatment of the legend. In producing his version, Molière risked his life, for with "Tartuffe" on his record, the clerical party execrated him as an enemy and wanted to burn him for blasphemy.

In reintroducing Don Juan, the makers complained that he intended to exhibit abelism alluringly, and in the bold speeches of the lascivious knight they

ascribed the character's avowal of disbelief to the author. The remonstrances addressed to Juan by his bumptious servant, Sganarelle, who held, concealed a desire to mock holy teaching. And even the finale, with the sinner whisked off to Hell by the statue of the *Commandeur*, had a comic sting as the abandoned valet cried for his unpaid wages. Louis XIV yielded to the outcry and the play was withdrawn after 15 turbulent performances.

The ban was lifted once the court dancer died down and the disturbing comedy has been running ever since. Countless playwrights have aired their views on Don Juan and Don Juanism; all of them owe a debt to Molière.

In Mexico on All Souls' Day, Zorrilla's "Don Juan Tenorio," a warning to sinners to repent, is played in every theater in a festive spirit. The celebrated British critic, A. B. Walkley, noting that Shaw was reluctant to mention sex, suggested that he write a Don Juan. Shaw complied with "Man and Superman," showing that the seducer was really a victim of feminine aggression. Lenormand pictured the Don as a Freudian case, his pursuit of women diagnosed as disguised hatred, while Rostand in his eloquent dramatic poem, "The Last Night of Don Juan," presents the great lover as a puppet of in-



Molière, whose "Don Juan" has been revived.

stinct, forced to play his role and consigned after death to a PUNCH and JUDY show. Hans Otto, Laïos Rilo, Rudolf Lothar, Von Schmitz, Thaddeus Rittner and others of the modern comedy school have given us contemporary Don Juans and the legendary Lothario has been psychoanalyzed by Otto Rank.

With such an ample stock of rich ideas at hand, it is disappointing that the Théâtre du Soleil has not been more inventive in its production. Its additions to the text are scant and silted and some of them are repulsive. Sganarelle has been afflicted with flatulency, a nasty schoolboy prank. The acting, broad and vulgar, is of the high school order and the delivery mediocre. The scenic devices are of the arty sort, the best of them being a realistic rainstorm as a finale, with Don Juan being carried off to a wet instead of a fiery finish. The replica of a 17th-century theater of the Italian mode, with its boxes and benches, is pictorially pretty, but it is designed to the spectator's disadvantage. Customers sitting in the back rows must crane their necks to see the actors, who are often inaudible.

The Compagnie de l'Elan is an earnest and ambitious young troupe, as a glance at its program denotes. It has acted a very

varied repertory since its establishment: Masterlinck, Chérel, Ionesco, Chekhov and earlier this season Wole Soyinka's African tragedy, "On Sang For." Its members are dedicated, talented and intelligent.

It is now at the Théâtre Oblique engaged in Jean-Luc Jeener's "Les Derniers Hommes," an oppressive, static play about the end of the world in which a colony of last survivors is slowly dying of thirst. At the start one expects a study of migratory tribes kept on the move by the stark demands of nature—as the nomads of the Middle East seeking pastures for their cattle in the famous documentary film, "Grass"—but instead we are treated only to moaning and groaning, the trusted savior failing in his mission to find a water supply.

The author has not served his script well with his direction, making a monotonous text more monotonous by injecting it with long pauses and leisurely movement. Such a one-note exercise calls for the liveliest sort of interpretation possible. The direction Jeener supplies murders the piece in its tracks, despite the resourceful performance of a quartet of competent players: Anne Marveau, Pascale Rose, Eric Laborey and Dominique Economidis.

## SHARPS AND FLATS

The U.S. Senate has passed a resolution honoring blues singer Memphis Slim as "Ambassador-at-Large of Goodwill" for the United States. Slim, who was born Peter Chatman in Memphis, was honored for his musicianship and popularity, according to the resolution, on two continents. The measure was introduced in the Senate by both Tennessee senators, Jim Staines and Howard Baker, along with Sen. S.I. Hayakawa of California. Memphis Slim, who composed "Everyday" and many other blues standards, has lived in Paris for 16 years.



Memphis Slim  
... ambassador.

**LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands.**—The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing nightly at the Restaurant Altavista through Jan. 28.

**ROTTERDAM.**—Ravi Shankar will give a concert on Jan. 9 at the Doelen at 8 p.m. and then another in Amsterdam the following night at the Concertgebouw, also at 8 p.m.

**LONDON.**—Carrie Smith and the Tommy Whittle Quartet are the feature attractions at Ronnie Scott's.

**BRUSSELS.**—Gene (Mighty) Ples, Connors headlines New Pops on Jan. 6 and 7.

**PARIS.**—Steve Lacy and his quintet, featuring Steve Potts, are at the Théâtre Mouffetard every night at 10:30 through Jan. 7. The group then plays one-nighter the following evening at the Théâtre de la Fenice, on

the Canal Saint Martin, near the Gare de l'Est, at 9 p.m. There will be a jazz concert on Jan. 9 at the Espace Cardin at 8:30 p.m., featuring the Mlikin University Jazz Band (top American college jazz band) and the big band (23 pieces) of Jean-Loup Longnon.

This week's top single record in the United States is "How Deep Is Your Love" by Bee Gees, and in Britain, "Mull of Kintyre" by Paul McCartney's Wings.

—FRANK VAN BRACKLE

## Korchnoi Ahead 8 to 7 After Chess Draw

**BELGRADE, Jan. 5 (AP).**—Viktor Korchnoi and Boris Spassky yesterday drew their 15th chess game of the match leading to the world championships.

Mr. Korchnoi is leading 8 to 7 points in their 20-game match, the winner of which will play the present world champion, Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union.

## To Solve 'Efficiency' Problems

### Bulgaria Is Experimenting With Pay-Incentive System

By Murray Seeger

**SOFIA.**—At the Central Department Store here a few weeks ago, Bulgarian economic planners made a startling discovery. They found that, given the incentive, seven workers in the carpet department could do the work more effectively than the 15 who had been working there.

The department's staff was cut in half, sales rose, the remaining workers earned more money and the planners decided they had found a way to make their centrally planned economy more efficient.

Starting this month, the pay-incentive plan tested at the department store will be introduced across the country.

It is only one of a series of plans being introduced by Bulgaria, the smallest nation in the East European trading bloc known as Comecon, in an effort to fulfill the slogan of its five-year plan, "Quality and Efficiency."

**Problems Cited**  
"We know we cannot compete with the most highly developed countries until we solve the problems of quality and efficiency," an economic journalist said.

In addition to adopting the pay-incentive system, the Bulgarians are encouraging farmers to raise more food on their private lands in an effort to reduce imports and lower the trade

deficit, and to expand exports. Sofia is also improving its political and economic ties with the capitalist world to increase trade and investment that could help modernize its industry.

This reform effort is a microcosm of campaigns under way throughout Eastern Europe to spur performance and counter sluggish growth rates, food shortages and rising hard-currency debts.

**Pressing Issues**  
The issues are particularly pressing here. Since 1945, when the Communists took power, Bulgaria's economy has been meshed with that of the Soviet Union. Last month, Moscow admitted that growth rates had slowed to postwar lows, well behind planned targets.

Bulgaria has 8.5 million persons and per capita income of slightly more than \$2,000 a year. Sofia, like Moscow, is trying to improve conditions without making fundamental changes in the central planning system.

"They keep moving the blocks around without really changing anything or coming to grips with their real problems," a Western diplomat commented. "They continue to believe that a patch here, new program there will produce the final solution they are looking for."

The production growth rate here has fallen from the highest in Eastern Europe—10.8 per cent in the 1961-65 planning period—to an average of 4 per cent in the five-year period ending in 1976.

**Substantial Gain**  
Last year, the first in the current planning period, growth was reported to be 7 per cent, a substantial gain but still below the target figure.

Bulgaria, like the other Comecon countries, publishes few details concerning its economy. But by any measure, the country has progressed dramatically since World War II, changing from a backward, agricultural society to a substantially industrial nation.

Agriculture is still important. Bulgaria has some of the most productive land in Europe. Yet it cannot provide its people with a steady, balanced diet.

Western analysts have said that the standard of living is between 65 to 75 per cent of that of West Germany, the Comecon power. But many observers believe that Bulgarians live better than their neighbors in Romania and the Soviet Union.

"We do not have food shortages in Bulgaria," a Sofia journalist said. "We do have problems with distribution because our country has changed so rapidly from a rural peasant society to a modern industrial society."

**Farm Products**  
Agriculture now accounts for only about one-third of current output, but farm products are still a major export item. Bulgaria ships huge quantities of fruits, vegetables and tobacco to the Soviet Union to pay for industrial supplies.

Sofia has generated a trade surplus with some oil-producing Arab countries by selling them food.

Food is also exported to Western Europe. Tobacco products make up 80 per cent of the modest trade with the United States.

## Shoji Hamada, Japanese Potter, Is Dead at 83

**TOKYO, Jan. 5 (AP).**—Shoji Hamada, 83, a famous potter, died today.

Hamada, the town he raised to international prominence as a pottery center.

Mr. Hamada settled in Mashiko in 1925 after studying at the kilns in Cornwall, England. His goal was to revive the once-flourishing Mashiko pottery industry and turn out objects which would be both serviceable and appealing.

As the years went by other potters settled in Mashiko. Now there are more than 100 kilns in the rejuvenated town, lining both sides of the main street.

Mr. Hamada was aware that his works, if signed, would fetch high prices. But he persisted in the old custom of leaving them unsigned. He was designated a "human national treasure" by the government in 1955.

**Vittorio Rossi**  
**ROME, Jan. 5 (UPI).**—Journalist and author Vittorio Rossi, 78, died yesterday of heart disease, family members said.

**Lord Plureden**  
**LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).**—Lord Plureden, 60, a German-born, self-made millionaire, who was a staunch supporter of the Labor party and chairman of the Sterling group of companies, died today while on vacation with his family in Tenerife, Canary Islands. He was formerly Sir Rudy Sternberg.

**Paul Gerard**  
**PARIS, Jan. 5 (AP).**—Paul (Paulo) Gerard, 82, who sang nightly at his Lapin Agile nightclub in Montmartre for 55 years, died today.

## Shipyard Replaces 'Park Place' In Polish Version of 'Monopoly'

**WARSAW (Reuters).**—Monopoly, the ruthless capitalist board game of the real-estate business, has arrived in Poland, adapted to suit conditions in a Communist country.

The game, called "Directors," went on sale just in time for Christmas.

The board is circular instead of square and a number of the rules have been changed, but the idea of the game remains exactly the same—to make as much money as possible, but for your factory instead of for yourself.

A throw of the dice decides which of the players will be director of a shipyard, boss of a car plant, head of a clothing factory, and so on.

The players encounter various hazards of the type that really confront Polish factory directors in the 1970s—the cost of licenses go up, factories suddenly have to be modernized, there are natural disasters.

The game, devised by an academic and a journalist, is being promoted by the technical magazine *Przeglad Techniczny*. It's "the new economic game," the magazine said in its Christmas number.

The inventors evidently think it will be good training for real life, since they invited specialists in games theory, students and factory personnel to a recent demonstration of Directors.

According to the evening paper

## N.Y.'s Radio City Music Hall Is Facing Closure

**NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).**—Radio City Music Hall, faced with declining attendance and financial losses, will close in April, ending 46 years of high-kicking Rockettes, lavish stage productions and family movies, sources said today.

Alton Marshall, president of the parent Rockefeller Center Inc., was to make an official announcement to workers today. The New York Daily News reported that Mayor Edward Koch planned to speak to Music Hall officials to see if the city could do anything to keep it open.

Attendance at the tourist attraction has been dropping for about five years, and it reportedly lost \$1 million a year during the last two years despite a 10-per-cent pay cut taken by its 300 workers and the booking of late-night rock concerts.

Management blamed the drop in attendance on television and the lack of quality family movies. The theater, with a seating capacity of 6,200, is the world's largest movie house.

## Head of Goddess Found in Israel

**TEL AVIV, Jan. 5 (AP).**—An intact marble head of the goddess Athena, the first of its kind to be found in Israel, has been discovered near the town of Beit Shean, the Department of Antiquities said.

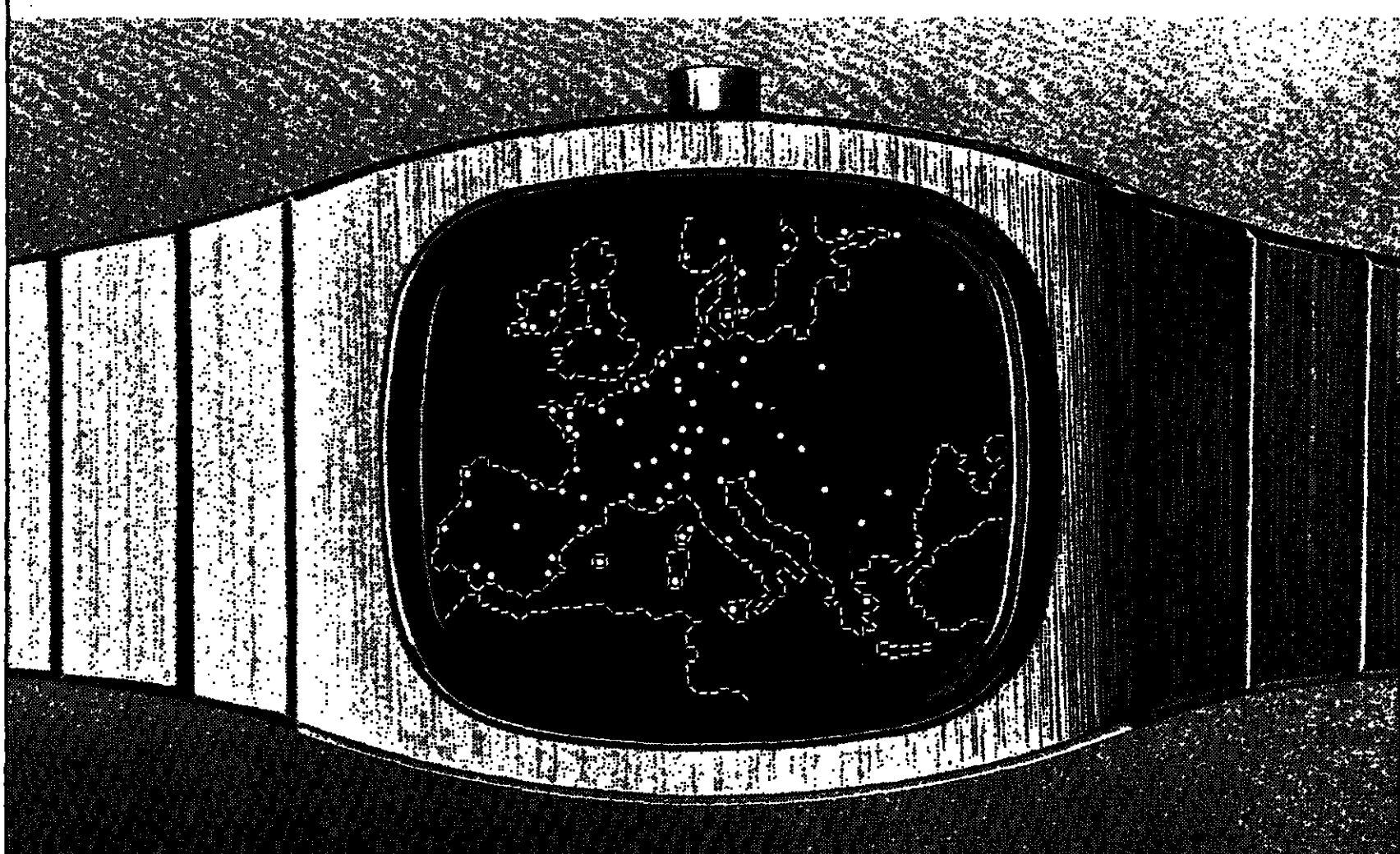
"It is the first one like this here in Israel," said Dr. Gideon Ferster, who was called to the site to examine the find.

The head is a copy of a Greek classical model and dates to about the 2d century, Dr. Ferster said. "It features a Corinthian helmet and was part of a statue at least 3 meters high," he added.

It was discovered by workers paving a road outside Beit Shean. The head, covered by earth and rocks, was about to be thrown from a bulldozer when a worker noticed it.

**Palermo Gets Rain**  
**PALERMO, Sicily, Jan. 5 (Reuters).**—The first heavy rain in almost 10 months fell on the drought-stricken Sicilian capital of Palermo today.

# Le rendez-vous.



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# Connors, Vilas, Borg, The Big 3, Victors in Masters Tournament

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Guillermo Vilas and Jimmy Connors won their opening matches in the Grand Prix Masters tournament yesterday and that added another element of drama to their meeting at Madison Square Garden tonight.

It will be the first match between the two tennis heavyweights since the final of the U.S. Open, which Vilas won in four thrilling sets. And little has changed since then.

Vilas, a 25-year-old left-hander, is riding another winning streak. He surprisingly easy 6-4, 6-1 victory last night over Manuel Orantes, before a crowd of 11,000, was his 29th consecutive triumph and 83d in 84 matches. His only loss in the last six months was to Ilie Nastase. Vilas defaulted with an injured wrist, trailing two sets to love, in the final of a tournament in France last fall.

Dibbs Last Lead

The 25-year-old Connors won his first match in the round-robin competition, 7-5, 6-2, from Eddie Dibbs, although Dibbs was serving for the first set at 5-4.

Connors was tentative and overcautious in his first match since Nov. 20, spraying 27 unforced errors around the rubbercourt in the first set.

But after Dibbs muffed an easy overhead, at 15-all, in the 10th game, Connors broke back, swept the set and then rolled into high gear.

Borg was never out of gear in his 6-2, 6-4 rout of Raul Ramirez in last night's opening match. Borg is the player to watch over the next five days. He is fit, hungry to nail down a No. 1 title for the first time and hitting confidently enough to take the \$100,000 top prize.

"I'm very satisfied with my first match," the 21-year-old said.

Winning Placements

Borg, who unleashed 22 winning placements and committed only 11 unforced errors, broke Ramirez twice in the first set and once in the second while holding his own delivery throughout.

Ramirez, meanwhile, committed 21 unforced errors and could record only 12 outright winners.

## Borg and Evert Head Rankings

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Bjorn Borg and Chris Evert have been named the top men's and women's tennis players in the world by Tennis Magazine.

The top ten men: 1. Borg; 2. Guillermo Vilas; 3. Jimmy Connors; 4. Brian Gottfried; 5. Vilas Corulic; 6. Manuel Orantes; 7. Raul Ramirez; 8. Dick Stockton; 9. Eddie Dibbs; 10. Ilie Nastase.

The top ten women: 1. Evert; 2. Virginia Wade; 3. Martina Navratilova; 4. (tie) Sue Barker and Betty Stove; 6. Billie Jean King; 7. Wendy Turnbull; 8. Rosemary Casals; 9. Kerry Reid; 10. Mima Jausovec.

## Broncos Took Risk With Quarterback Sneak

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (WP).—The National Football League might have had a scandal on its hands Sunday if Craig Morton had not played and the Denver Broncos had been badly defeated by the Oakland Raiders in their American Football Conference championship game.

Commissioner Pete Rozelle has admitted that the league did not know that Morton was in the hospital from Tuesday through Friday.

If professional gamblers, with their sophisticated pipelines into some NFL squads, had found out about Morton's condition and other bettors had not, there could have been a betting coup.

Rozelle said he is going to call the Broncos to account for not reporting Morton's stay in the hospital.



Associated Press.

Former baseball catcher Joe Garagiola and former President Gerald Ford get together at Tucson (Ariz.) Open golf tournament. Ford is wearing conquistador's helmet given to tourney winners and a symbol of Tucson Conquistadors, a group that helps sponsor \$250,000 PGA event.



Associated Press.



The elite of international tennis performing in the Masters Wednesday: Bjorn Borg of Sweden (upper left), Jimmy Connors of the United States (upper right), Guillermo Vilas of Argentina (above) and Raul Ramirez of Mexico (at right).

## Heavy Schedule Puts Strain On International Hockey Ties

TORONTO, Jan. 5 (AP).—There is too much international hockey competition in North America this winter and it raises the prospect of killing "the goose that lays the golden eggs," according to Guenther Sabetski, president of the International Ice Hockey Federation.

Sabetski, IHHF treasurer Curt Berglund of Sweden and Hockey Canada official Alan Eagleson attended an impromptu news conference at which they discussed the heavy schedule of games between European teams and clubs in the National Hockey League and World Hockey Association.

He defended Eagleson and NHL president John Ziegler against criticism, saying "they do so much for international hockey" and could not have arranged the series without the approval of both NHL owners and players.

Fewer Games Favored

Eagleson said he personally favors playing only nine games a season, preferably involving national teams and all against clubs in two of the four NHL divisions, with the results to count in the division standings.

But he added that the NHL owners had asked for 18 games this season—one for each club—because they felt they could make money on them. Then when the schedule was set up "a lot of general managers felt they didn't want their teams to play," offering scheduling and arena problems as excuses.

League rules require that the clubs report possible incapacitating injuries, and the information is passed on to the news media. Meanwhile, league officials said they will allow one pool reporter to attend each Denver and Dallas workout next week in New Orleans.

The league also will allow a pool reporter to question game officials after the Jan. 15 championship about controversial calls. Disputed calls have marred a number of recent games, including Sunday's Raiders-Broncos contest.

## Skateboard Now Un Sport

PARIS, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—The French Sports Ministry has given its blessing to the skateboard craze, and officially designated it a sport.

The decision means that local authorities can now provide facilities for enthusiasts, who at present have to use city pavements or car parks.

Title Fight in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Rocky Matrioli of Australia will defend his World Boxing Council light-middleweight title against Wilma Obed of the Bahamas in Melbourne on March 11, matchmaker Ken Ryan announced.



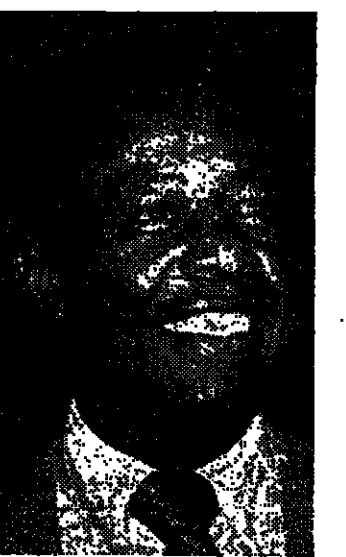
United Press International.

## Cosmos Snare Yugoslav Star Midfielder

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (UPI).—The North American Soccer League team Cosmos dipped into the European star market again this week and announced the signing of Yugoslav midfielder Vlastimir Bogicevic to a three-year contract.

"Bogicevic is a 27-year-old native of Belgrade who has been playing with the highly regarded Yugoslav Red Star team since he was 15. During this time, Red Star won five Yugoslav League titles and captured the Yugoslav Cup four times. He captured the team the last five years.

In 47 international appearances, including a number of World Cup games, he scored 17 goals. He helped Yugoslavia advance to the final grouping of the 1974 national elimination in 1974.



Hank Aaron

## Aaron Is in Hospital After Chest Pains

ATLANTA, Jan. 5 (UPI).—Henry Aaron, 43, baseball's all-time home-run leader, was listed in fair condition at an Atlanta hospital yesterday after suffering chest pains.

A spokesman for the Atlanta Braves said Aaron probably will remain in the hospital for "a couple more days."

"I have been watching the Cosmos on home television and I think they are the greatest team in America," said Bogicevic, who affirmed he signed with the Cosmos for the glory and not the money.

"I think the Cosmos will be the best team in the world in about two years and able to beat even the World Cup champion."

The terms of his contract were not disclosed.

Last season, the Cosmos swept to the NASL title with the help of Pele, Franz Beckenbauer and Werner Roth of West Germany and Giorgio Chinaglia of Italy.

Cosmos president Ahmet Ertegun reported, meanwhile, "The German Soccer Federation has requested that we return Beckenbauer for the World Cup games."

"We would readily release him for the actual Cup games, but they want him for three months so he can train with the team before the competition begins. That's impossible since it conflicts with our North American Soccer League schedule. No way will we let him go for three-quarters of our season."

Ertegun also said the team will train in Rome for two weeks before the 1978 season "because it's too cold at that time here in the East. We'll also play an exhibition game in Yugoslavia to pay off an obligation for the signing of Bogicevic."

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games  
Detroit 111, Atlanta 97 (Laurie 28, Johnson 15).  
Philadelphia 108, Cleveland 93 (Erving 21, Dawkins 22, Chones 20).  
Buffalo 94, Los Angeles 83 (Smith 30, McDaniel 18; Daniels 19, Abdul-Jabbar 18).  
New York 119, San Antonio 114 (Taylor 25, Jones 21; Kneon 23, Gervin 20).  
New Jersey 115, Phoenix 83 (Kings 44, Porter 29; Westphal 21, Davis 14).  
Houston 104, Indiana 98 (Murray 29, Reed 15; Malone 18; Barkum 23, Sotter 20).  
Golden State 116, Chicago 94 (Parkes 24, Furr 21; Johnson 20, Olmstead 15).  
Seattle 118, Kansas City 110 (Brown 20, J. Johnson 18; Washington 17, Boone 28).

Formula One Car Is Being Built By Alfa Romeo

MILAN, Jan. 5 (UPI).—The Italian automobile company Alfa Romeo is in the advance stages of building a Formula One race car and may try it out in the final races of the 1978 season, the newspaper Gazzetta dello Sport said.

The newspaper quoted the Alfa Romeo racing chief, Carlo Chiti, as saying the company's decision on whether to enter Formula One racing directly depends on the results of its collaboration with the British Brabham firm.

Alfa Romeo has been supplying Brabham with powerful 12-cylinder engines on a contract basis for the past two seasons, and though the cars have been among the fastest they have not won any races. Brabham has hired reigning world champion driver Niki Lauda to help out John Watson for the coming season.

"If Lauda and Watson get good results in the upcoming races, then there is no reason we should compete directly," Chiti said.

And if the Brabham team does not win races, Chiti said, "we can accelerate construction of our own car."

## With 25th Triumph Stenmark Wins Again, Breaking Cup Record

OBERSTAUFEN, West Germany, Jan. 5 (AP).—Skiing almost blind with fogged-up goggles, Ingemar Stenmark won the special slalom race here today for a record 25th World Cup victory and seized a 30-point lead in the season's standings.

The World Cup's defending champion, who clocked the fastest times in both heats, threw down his goggles in disgust after the second run and shouted, "You can't see a thing. It's terrible."

But Stenmark's combined time of 109.88 seconds was still 79-100th of a second faster than runnerup Klaus Heidegger, who finished in 110.80.

Piero Gros was third in 110.89 and Phil Mahre placed fourth in 111.02.

Thoen's Old Mark

Stenmark's victory, his fourth in a row, broke the previous record of 24 victories in World Cup races held by four-time champion Gustav Thoen.

Like two-thirds of the 77 starters today, Thoen failed to finish the tricky course, which had been slowed by morning snowfalls.

The 31-year-old Stenmark has captured 18 special slaloms and nine giant slaloms in his four-year career, winning the World Cup in the last two seasons.

He has won both special slaloms and both giant slaloms this season for 100 World Cup points, a 30-point lead over downhill specialist Herbert Pinter.

"It's no use. There's no way to beat Stenmark," Gros told his Italian teammates after finishing half a second behind the Swede in the first 700-meter run, dropping 220 meters through 66 gates.

The second run of 64 gates required longer swings, and Gros made a slight mistake in the upper part and dropped back to third overall.

Mahre, sixth in the first run, skied aggressively in the second

Men's Special Slalom

1. Ingemar Stenmark ..... 109.81  
2. Klaus Heidegger ..... 110.80  
3. Piero Gros ..... 110.89  
4. Phil Mahre ..... 111.02  
5. Toshihiro Kawa ..... 111.70  
6. Christian Neumeister ..... 111.84  
7. Fausto Radici ..... 112.27  
8. Brian Kneiss ..... 112.44  
9. Anton Stalder ..... 112.96  
10. Paolo de Chiesa ..... 113.10

Men's World Cup Standings

1. Ingemar Stenmark ..... 109  
2. Herbert Pinter ..... 79  
3. Klaus Heidegger ..... 57  
4. Piero Gros ..... 43  
5. Phil Mahre ..... 40  
6. Brian Kneiss ..... 37  
7. Peter Wirginer ..... 27  
8. Bojan Krizaj ..... 27  
9. Piero Gros, Bernhardt Rissi ..... 20

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division  
Philadelphia ..... 25 7 4 54 155 83  
N.Y. Islanders ..... 21 9 8 56 153 92  
Atlanta ..... 12 15 4 48 132 80  
N.Y. Rangers ..... 13 10 9 55 132 134

Smythe Division  
Chicago ..... 13 18 10 34 95 104  
Vancouver ..... 11 17 8 51 106 128  
Colorado ..... 9 18 8 34 108 128  
Minnesota ..... 9 23 4 55 101 140  
St. Louis ..... 8 21 8 50 119 149

Wales Conference

Norris Division  
Montreal ..... 27 7 4 56 147 77  
Los Angeles ..... 17 15 6 48 114 92  
Pittsburgh ..... 11 18 5 37 115 115  
Washington ..... 8 21 8 50 136 136

Adams Division  
Boston ..... 24 7 6 54 142 80  
Buffalo ..... 21 7 8 50 130 94  
Toronto ..... 22 10 4 48 132 83  
Cleveland ..... 10 24 4 24 98 151

Wednesday's Games  
N.Y. Rangers 4, Minnesota 3 (Thoen 2, Dugany, Exposito, Dehbi, Eriksson 2).  
Montreal 4, Atlanta 3 (Lemieux, Mondou, Riesenbrough, LeDuc, Kea).  
Boston 3, Chicago 0 (Donk, Ratelle, Middleton).  
Pittsburgh 3, Vancouver 3 (Kneiss, Chapman 2, Carr, Prosser, Lee, Blashin 2; Martin, Laver, Stewart).  
Toronto 3, Colorado 0 (Gillier, MacDonald 2, Bouette, Valiquette).  
Washington 4, Los Angeles 0 (Plead, Stiro, Lemieux, Bolonchuk).

heat and clocked the third-fastest time of 57.51 seconds to improve to fourth overall.

Mahre was the only one of eight Americans to finish the race. He now has 37 points, sixth in the World Cup standings.

The biggest surprise was Japan's Toshihiro Kawa, a complete unknown on the European circuit, who startled the elite field with a fifth-place finish.

Kawa clocked the fourth-best time on the first heat but dropped back one position after skiing too far to the left on the toughest gate of the second course, a third of the way through.

Italy had two other top places for three in the top 10—Fausto Radici seventh and Paolo de Chiesa 10th.

King Paces Nets

FISCATAWAY, N.J., Jan. 5 (UPI).—A career-high 44 points by rookie Bernard King last night powered the New Jersey Nets to a 115-83 victory over the Phoenix Suns. King hit 13 straight field goals in a second-half outburst that turned the game into a rout.

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